

CONDITIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF DETENTION FACILITIES IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

SYNOPSIS

Penal Code Section 919 requires the Grand Jury to inquire into the conditions and management of the detention facilities within the county. The Grand Jury visited seven detention facilities operated by the Sheriff, six detention facilities operated by the Probation Department, holding cells operated by eight cities, holding cells in six sheriff's substations, the Children's Shelter and one State prison. The main problem involved maintenance in the detention facilities. Although there is a preventive maintenance program in place, it was found to be lacking in these facilities. General Services is responsible for the maintenance. There are specific findings and recommendations for each of the detention facilities set forth below after the description of the detention facility.

BACKGROUND

The 2000-2001 Grand Jury inspected the detention facilities operated by the sheriff which include Central Detention Center, George F. Bailey Detention Facility, Vista Detention Facility, Descanso Detention Facility, Las Colinas Detention Facility, East Mesa Otay Detention Facility, and South Bay Detention Facility.

The facilities run by the Probation Department that were inspected include Juvenile Hall, Girls' Rehabilitation Center, Camp West Fork, Camp Barrett, and Juvenile Ranch Facility.

The Grand Jury inspected the A.B. and Jessie Polinsky Children's Center and the R.J. Donovan State Prison.

The responsibility to inspect the public prisons within the county also included holding cells in the police departments in the cities of La Mesa, El Cajon, Carlsbad, Oceanside, Escondido, National City, Coronado, Chula Vista and the holding cells in the sheriff's substations in the cities of Encinitas, Poway, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, San Marcos, and Santee.

PROCEDURES

Immediately upon the formation of the Grand Jury a schedule was prepared as to dates and times of visits and tours and confirmed with each facility or site visited. The schedule was made available to all Grand Jury members. The Grand Jury established a timetable to visit and inspect all the above mentioned facilities. Most Grand Jurors were able to visit some or all of the facilities. Every member of the Law and Justice committee visited all the facilities and revisited some of them more than once.

During the tours of the facilities, maintenance and the physical conditions were inspected. Health Care, exercise and education programs, nourishment, visitation rights, recreation, procedures of processing the detainee's, and the administration of the facilities were also evaluated.

SHERIFF'S DETENTION FACILITIES

Vista Detention Facility

Date of visit: August 30, 2000; second visit March 16, 2001

The Vista Detention Facility is located in Vista next to the North San Diego County Superior Court Complex. The original facility was built in 1978 and remodeled in 1982. In 1989 an addition was built. There has been a completion of a \$400,000 renovation in East House replacing toilets and washbasins with stainless steel units and various other repairs.

This facility books both men and women. It houses both sentenced and unsentenced inmates. It is a maximum security facility and can hold the most violent detainees.

The Board of Corrections rates this facility at 820 inmates. The San Diego Superior Court has placed a CAP of no more than 886. On the day of the Grand Jury visit, there were 664 inmates of which 96 were women. The women's section can house up to 96. In 1999 the facility booked 21,600 people, of those 4,000 were women.

The average age of the inmates is 32. The demographics are 44% Caucasian, 44% Hispanic, 9% African American and 3% others. The average length of stay is 21 days. There is a separate housing section for child molesters.

This facility is a classification center. The purpose of the classification of an arrested person, at booking, is to screen and assess that person in order to house the inmate properly. Classification is based on custodial history, interviews, current charges, medical history, psychological history, and whether the individual will be bailed out or will stay in detention for trial. The person is classified level 1 through 6, non-violent are number 1, and the most violent and/or at risk of escape are number 6. They also

classify whether the person is a gang member, transsexual, elderly, California Youth Authority hold, INS hold, Probation Department hold, and various other classifications. Some arrestees are not assigned to housing. They are kept in the facility for a short period of time, usually less than eight hours, and then released. An example is an arrestee charged with public drunkenness.

When arrested, the inmate must be arraigned before a judge within 48 hours. This facility has video transmissions available for court arraignments.

The annual budget for the Vista Detention Facility is \$8,600,000 of which \$8,400,000 is for wages. It costs \$69.88 per day to house an inmate.

There are 128 sworn deputy sheriffs in four teams with a watch commander per shift. Twenty three deputy sheriffs are on night duty and 26 are on days. They are on duty 12 1/2 hours per shift and work 85 hours every two weeks. There are 91 people on support staff.

Classes for the inmates are assigned through Inmate Services. There are Alcohol Anonymous (AA) classes, Narcotic Anonymous (NA) classes, anger management, pre-release classes, church programs, and bilingual programs. Inmates must show desire to attend the classes offered. The classes will accommodate inmates depending upon their classification. There are no academic classes at Vista Detention Facility. If an inmate wants to work towards a General Education Development (GED) certificate or High School diploma, they are transferred to George F. Bailey Detention Facility (for males) or Las Colinas (for females) for the classes.

Nursing and clerical staff are on duty 24-hours a day, seven days a week in three shifts. The nursing staff consists of 23 Registered Nurses (RNs), six Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs), and five clerks. All of the RNs are certified for advanced cardiac life support and the use of the defibrillator.

A health assessment is made for each inmate by an RN prior to his or her acceptance into the facility. The RNs assessed 21,600 inmates during 1999.

There are three medical clinics that are open Monday through Saturday. Psychological services are offered Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Last year, 1,265 inmates were seen at the clinics. There is a patient capacity of 32 inmates in the three medical clinics. There are four isolation cells and a sputum booth. Inmates with more severe medical problems are transported to the Palomar/Pomerado clinic. Every Wednesday, dental services are available for eight hours. The dentists had 341 appointments.

In the psychological clinics, 1,687 inmates were seen. Three hundred and twenty five inmates were placed in safety cells because of bizarre behavior, or were suicidal, or homicidal. During sick call, 33,936 doses of medication were given. In addition, a total

of 229,684 doses of medication were administered in the housing units by the six LVNs.

All inmates are allowed two visits weekly. Three visitors are allowed per visit.

The Department of General Services maintains all of the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department's detention facilities.

There are two full time and one part time maintenance personnel to handle the maintenance problems that arise. A review of the maintenance logs from May 17, 2000 to August 30, 2000 showed that 33 problems were not addressed out of a total of 132. The maintenance personnel are reactive rather than proactive to the maintenance needs of this facility and most of the other Sheriff's Office and Probation Department's detention facilities. It appears that there are not enough personnel to handle the maintenance needs. There is deferred maintenance, and there is no long term preventive maintenance plan for any of the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department's detention facilities.

The leaking roof is a severe problem at this facility. The evidence is easily seen by the water stained ceiling tiles in the booking area, water damage inside the male intake deputy's acceptance area, inside the information area, in the visitation hallway, upper west inmate housing, north female deputy station, female inmate multi-purpose classroom, north female housing area N-1, outside the patrol station entrance, outside the detective/accounting offices, officer's dining room, chapel, GED classroom, damage to light fixtures in the south house D-1 dorm area, south house deputy's station, south house leaks near electrical wiring, rust stains from water running down wall in east house E-1, ceiling outside E-5, and the ceiling inside east house E-5. In addition, there was water damage to a light fixture in the accounting office, and in the public information area. The Grand Jury received a timeline for the replacement of the roof. It should be completed by June 15, 2001.

The Grand Jury reviewed the Health Inspection Report dated December 6, 2000, and also inspected the deficiencies noted in the report. In the food and chemical storage area, there are overhead plumbing lines that are leaking. There is a strong possibility that this leakage contains contaminated waste. The gutters under the pipes are not properly aligned to prevent leakage into the food and the chemical storage area. The Health Department recommended that these pipes be repaired immediately and the gutters aligned. This leakage has been reported to General Services. The pipes and gutters have not been repaired. The Health Report also mentioned the badly corroded lighting fixture and wall paint that is peeling outside the shower areas. This has also been reported to General Services. The correction of the light fixtures and the painting of the walls has not been completed. There is no preventive maintenance plan for this facility.

FINDINGS

1. Leaking water is causing damage to the interior of this facility.
 2. The maintenance log indicates that maintenance personnel are finding it difficult to keep up with the repairs listed on the monthly report.
 3. A preventive maintenance plan is lacking.
 4. On December 6, 2000, the Health Department found that pipes leaking in the food and chemical areas may have contained contaminated waste water.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-55:** Department of General Services inspect and repair or replace the roof in a timely manner.
- 01-56:** Department of General Services solve the leaking water problems.
- 01-57:** Department of General Services review and repair the deferred maintenance such as the water damage, light fixtures, mildew and painting.
- 01-58:** Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.
- 01-59:** Department of General Services make a complete assessment of this facility and prepare a long-term preventive maintenance plan.
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George F. Bailey Detention Facility

Date of visit: August 4, 2000; second visit November 3, 2000

George F. Bailey Detention Facility is located approximately 20 miles from downtown San Diego. This is the largest county detention facility. It was built in 1991, and began operations in 1993 for male inmates. It was originally built to hold 856 inmates in single cells. It was subsequently double bunked so that the capacity was increased to 1,696. The Board of Corrections rates this facility for 1,332. The average number of inmates is 1,500. Approximately one third of the inmates are sentenced and two thirds are in the trial process. This maximum-security detention facility holds all levels of inmates from the least dangerous (level 1) to the most dangerous (level 6).

Detainees do not receive an orientation regarding the rules and regulations. The inmates learn the rules from other inmates, and when an infraction occurs.

There are six housing units. Two of the units hold low risk, non-violent inmates in a dormitory setting. The other four units have two-man cells. The first floor contains a multi-purpose area, tables with attached chairs, telephones for inmate's use, and sleeping accommodations, either in dormitories or cells. The second floor has sleeping arrangements of either dormitories or cells. The men can leave their cells or dormitories and use the multi-purpose area for meals, playing cards, watching TV, and exercise. They may also leave the housing units for organized activities. The men are allowed three hours of exercise per week in an enclosed outdoor fenced area.

There are 210 sworn staff and 118 non-sworn staff.

The Grand Jury inspected approximately two thirds of the housing units and observed many deferred maintenance items. Some of the toilets were stopped up, many of the toilet valves were leaking, many of the sink push button valves did not work or a small stream of water came from them. Some of the showers were not working, several needed new showerheads, and some of the showerheads were producing weak streams of water. The Grand Jury learned that there seems to be a design defect in the sink and toilet valves. The springs in the valves appear to be too weak and often need adjustment or replacement. The valves are very expensive. Some of the doors between the housing units were sticking and presented a hazard in case of an emergency evacuation.

This facility has a great deal of wear and tear. It was originally designed to hold one inmate per cell, and now holds twice that number of inmates in either two man cells or in dormitories. In addition, some inmates have no respect for institutional property. They damage the premises by stuffing toilets, striking the sensitive plumbing valves, so that they no longer operate properly, and other damage. There is deferred maintenance at this facility. The sheriff's deputies write a work order to the Department of General Services when they discover a maintenance or repair problem. The maintenance personnel process the order and repair the problem. From July 1, 2000, to December 1, 2000, they processed 3,871 work orders. They can barely keep up with the normal repair requests. When the facility opened eight years ago, there were 22 maintenance personnel assigned to this facility and East Mesa Otay Detention Facility. Now, there are 14 with a supervisor. They also handle other County facilities in the immediate area. These are classified as "route" work. There is no preventive maintenance plan for this facility.

This facility provides the inmates with classes and programs for their education and personal growth. These include classes and programs, such as GED, English as a Second Language (ESL), computers, parenting, domestic violence, in both English and Spanish, AIM I and II (drug education programs), AIDS awareness, prerelease, recovery and re-entry, literacy, AA, NA and many other classes. Four counselors are available to the inmates and their families for a variety of problems. Counselors try to

solve problems before they escalate. The staff deals with grievances from the inmates as soon as their complaint is known.

There is a law library and a small general library for inmates use.

Medical care by nurses is offered to the inmate for \$3.00 per visit. If the nurse refers the inmate to a doctor or dentist there is no extra charge. Often the inmate's medical records are not available to the doctor when needed.

Church services are available. A variety of denominational services can be held when requested.

FINDINGS

1. There is no orientation for inmates regarding the rules and regulations of this facility.
2. Medical records are not always available for the doctors.
3. Many of the toilets, showers and sinks were not functioning. Many of the plumbing valves were leaking.
4. There appears to be a design defect in the plumbing valves for the sinks and toilets.
5. Many showerheads need replacement.
6. The doors between the housing units were sticking.
7. There is deferred maintenance.
8. A preventive maintenance plan is lacking.
9. There are 14 maintenance personnel and a supervisor for this facility and East Mesa Otay Detention Facility.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-60:** Sheriff's Office provide an intake briefing for all new arrivals regarding the rules and regulations.
- 01-61:** Sheriff's Office develop a plan to insure that the medical records are readily available upon request.

- 01-62:** Department of General Services make a complete inspection of the plumbing, and replace or repair the defective plumbing.
- 01-63:** Department of General Services review and solve the sink and toilet valve problems.
- 01-64:** Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance.
- 01-65:** Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.
- 01-66:** Department of General Services make an assessment of this facility and prepare a long term preventive maintenance plan.
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Central Detention Facility

Date of visit: July 28, 2000; second visit March 6, 2001

Central Detention Facility is located in downtown San Diego, and is a male inmate facility. This facility is a 17 story maximum-security building, which opened in 1998, at a cost of 83 million dollars. It has 944 beds for the general population, 20 hospital beds, 30 psychiatric beds and six other beds. On the day of the Grand Jury visit, there were 721 inmates.

This is one of four county booking facilities. Police from the surrounding cities and the Sheriff's Office book arrested males into this facility. The booking process determines the arrestee's criminal history and his level of violence. A nurse assesses his health. Fingerprints and pictures are taken. He is strip searched if he is arrested for certain offenses such as drug, weapon, or violence related charges; court commitment; parole violation, and for any other reasonable suspicions of the arresting officer. He is given a classification number of level 1 (lowest security risk) to level 6 (the highest security risk). He receives a colored wristband of blue, gray or yellow with personal information about him, and is given standard uniform clothing. The inmate's security risk is identified by the color of his uniform. Green uniforms are for high security risk inmates, blue uniforms are for the adaptable inmates, and orange uniforms are for the workers/trustees.

This processing determines the housing arrangement for the inmate. He can be sent to any of the county detention facilities holding male inmates.

There are four video rooms on site for arraignments and other uses.

No orientation is given to the newly arrived inmates regarding the rules and regulations of this facility.

The average stay of an inmate is 47 days. Most of the ages of the inmates are between 19 to 25.

The inmates are housed in modules. There are four two-story housing modules on five floors. Each module is classified according to the type of inmate, such as pre-arraignments, inmate workers, pro pers (people who represent themselves), fugitive, mental health, medical problem, misdemeanor, and high security inmates. Most of the modules hold 20 bunk beds and four open view restrooms. All modules surround a dayroom and a separate recreation area. Each module has telephones for collect calls. All inmates are observed from a centrally located security post. Three deputies man each floor. One of the deputies is assigned to walk among the inmates in the day room and also inspects their cells every hour.

The staff consists of a captain, seven lieutenants, 19 sergeants, seven sheriff deputies in charge of records, and 216 sheriff deputies. The staff ratio is 1 to 3.5 inmates.

A correctional counselor assesses each incoming inmate. The counselor sets up the inmate plan for ESL, vocational classes, parenting classes, computer classes or classes toward a GED or High School diploma. The counselor also schedules the recreation time and TV programming. Inmates are provided with books and periodicals.

There are religious services for Protestants and Catholics. Other religious services are arranged as needed.

There are two, one-half hour visits for each inmate weekly. These visits are non-contact visits with a glass between the visitor and inmate, and a telephone is used for communication.

There is a written grievance procedure at this and all of the detention facilities. The Sheriff's Office must respond within ten days, and usually the grievance is handled the same day.

There is a 20 bed certified medical treatment center and a 30 bed psychiatric unit. When an inmate enters the facility, a nurse takes the inmate's medical history, prescription use, and a history of any infectious diseases, TB, VD, AIDS and other health information. Anyone with a serious medical problem is taken to UCSD Medical Facility. The inmate is charged \$3.00 per sick call. On an average, 35 percent of the inmates need psychiatric services. The nursing staff consists of 63 RNs, 15 LVNs and five clerks. The nurses are on duty 24 hours, and each work an eight-hour shift. The nurses pointed out that the county is in violation of their contract. The Sheriff's Office has required split weekends for the nurses, and no overtime is allowed according to the Union and Management representatives. Sometimes, there are an insufficient number of nurses to cover the medical needs of the inmates. The Union representative stated that an addition of two nurses would relieve the scheduling and overtime problems.

The dialysis machines were not installed on the day of the first Grand Jury visit in July, 2000, and not on a follow-up visit in March, 2001. There are three to five inmates who need dialysis three times a week. The Sheriff's Office currently transports the inmates to outside dialysis centers.

All detention facilities receive their food from East Mesa Otay Detention Facility.

The Grand Jury reviewed four months of maintenance requests to General Services by the Sheriff's Office. There is one maintenance person at this facility. He appears to be efficient in handling the maintenance requests. He is strictly reactive to the maintenance problems. There are deferred maintenance issues at this facility. The maintenance person does not have enough time to deal with these maintenance issues. This facility is damaged by some of the inmates who have no respect for property. Institutional wear and tear should be considered in assigning maintenance personnel.

FINDINGS

1. There is no orientation for the inmates regarding the rules and regulations.
2. There are 63 RNs and 15 LVNs. It is alleged that the County is in violation of the nurses contract by requiring weekend duty not specified in the contract. The Sheriff's Office has cut overtime for the nurses so that at times there is a scheduling problem with an insufficient number of nurses to cover the medical needs of the patients.
3. Dialysis machines were not installed.
4. There is deferred maintenance.
5. There is one maintenance person assigned to this facility.
6. There is no long-term preventive maintenance plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-67:** Sheriff's Office prepare a video of the rules and regulations and show it to each new arrival.
- 01-68:** Sheriff's Office review the nurse staffing levels at this facility, and whether they are in compliance with the Union Contract.

- 01-69:** Sheriff's Office install the dialysis machines.
- 01-70:** Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance.
- 01-71:** Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.
- 01-72:** Department of General Services make a complete assessment of this facility and prepare a long term preventive plan.
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South Bay Detention Center

Date of visit: August 21, 2000

South Bay Detention Center is located in Chula Vista below the Superior Court building. This facility is underground and continually being upgraded. When the Grand Jury visited the facility, inmate showers were being refurbished, hearing rooms renovated, new communications and security systems (such as intercoms and cameras) were being installed. State of the art control panels are to be installed shortly. This facility will be the first to accommodate the Jail Information Management System (JIMS) equipment, and will be the first detention facility to test JIMS.

This facility is a non-booking facility for male inmates. The Board of Corrections rates this facility for 382 inmates. The Superior Court has placed a CAP of 431. On the day of the Grand Jury visit, the number of inmates was 342. Some of the inmates are on trial in the Superior Court above this facility.

The staff organizational chart includes a lieutenant, five sergeants, 60 sheriff deputies, and a training coordinator. There is a counselor and a chaplain.

This facility has four modules, each contain between 40 to 70 inmates. Each module has 20 cells, two inmates per cell, and when necessary can hold three.

This facility houses males who are classified from levels 1 to 6. It also handles some transient population, such as pre-arraignment prisoners pending permanent disposition to another facility or awaiting bail. These non-sentenced inmates average stay is three days and the inmates serving their sentence average is 47 days.

The inmates may exercise in the gym twice a week for one and half-hours. Approximately 20 inmates use the gym at each assigned time. Exercise is voluntary.

There are special cells for those in protective custody and for witnesses who need protection.

Inmates are allowed a 30 minute non-contact visit per week with their families.

There have been no deaths, or inmate escapes since 1999. They use minimal force at this facility. Pro-restraint chairs, and pepper ball and/or pepper spray have not been used since April of 1999. The safety cells are not being used.

There is a hearing room for Sheriff's Parole, State Parole and California Youth Authority (CYA) offender violations.

The following programs are available for the detainees; Get the Facts, Catholic services in English and Spanish, Bible Study in both languages, substance abuse counseling, AA, Spanish 12 Step Program, AIDS education, ESL, and other programs.

There are three nurses on duty during the day and two at night. The medical staff is on duty from 7:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Doctors come to the facility on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Inmates who need dental work are transported to George F. Bailey Detention Facility.

The pharmacy at this facility orders all the medications for all the county's detention facilities. The medications are purchased through contracts with private vendors.

The inmates are medically screened and placed at this facility if they have no major medical or psychiatric problems.

The Sheriff is instituting more preventive health care programs. The first TB education program using video has been implemented.

The Grand Jury observed deferred maintenance. There is no preventive maintenance plan.

FINDINGS

1. There is deferred maintenance.
2. There is preventive maintenance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-73:** Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance.
- 01-74:** Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.

- 01-75:** Department of General Services make a complete assessment of this facility and prepare a long-term preventive maintenance plan.

Las Colinas Women's Detention Center

Date of visit: September 25, 2000; second visit March 8, 2001

Las Colinas Women's Detention Center is located in Santee. It was built on 16 acres in the 1960s as temporary housing for juveniles. The last building was built in 1979, and seven of the ten housing units were refurbished in 1996. This facility has been under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Office since 1977. This detention center is a booking facility for adult females. Approximately 12,000 women were booked this past year.

This facility can hold 750 inmates and averages 680. On the first visit by the Grand Jury, there were 704 inmates. On a subsequent visit, there were 621. Almost 50 percent are sentenced and the remaining are in the trial process. The average length of stay is 10 days. Many are sentenced to a year or less.

The facility is divided into a north and south side. The south side has a court ordered CAP of 500 inmates. The north side has no limits on the number. There are 10 housing units with a capacity of 64 inmates in each group. The Board of Corrections has inspected this facility and has noted the following non-compliance items with Title 15 of the law; insufficient dormitory space per inmate, and insufficient dayroom space per inmate. There are newly refurbished holding cells for prisoners who are on trial. They are transported to the various courts throughout the county.

Some of the housing quarters on the south side have typical military names. Baker Dorm is a maximum-security unit. Adam Dorm is for inmates that are segregated by the administration. Charlie Dorm houses medium security inmates. Telephones for collect calls are located in the dayroom areas. David Dorm houses trustees who are minimum security risks. These trustees are the detention facility workers. This unit is located near the swimming pool and exercise area. Only the trustees can use these facilities. Edward Dorm is a psychiatric unit with 16 beds. On the Grand Jury visit, there were 14 inmates in Edward Dorm. They are housed in single cells. The balance of the dorms on the south side are referred to as F 1-3. The north side dorms are referred to as N 1-10. The facility is using five dorms for housing and the rest are being used for classrooms, storage areas, offices, and other uses.

The prisoners are required to work or attend school. Las Colinas has many inmate programs including the sewing center, the landscape zone, and the construction block. Educationally, the prisoners may learn skills which will enhance their job opportunities upon their release. There are also many useful classes for these women such as AIDS education, classes on behavior modification, parenting class, Bible Study in English and Spanish, AA, NA, community connections, and many other programs. The

Education Department grants an average of 60 to 75 High School diplomas or GED certificates each year.

An interesting program is the Clothing Manufacturing Center that makes new uniforms and repairs uniforms for all the county detention facilities. There are 35 sewing machines used by the inmates. They do the sizing, cutting, sewing, repairing and storing the uniforms. They made 22,904 new uniforms between January 1 to June 30, 2000, and they repaired approximately the same number. The inmates work for six hours daily. There is no production quota.

There is a laundry service primarily for intimate items. A second laundry does some regular clothes. Most laundry, including uniforms and bedding, are sent to East Mesa Otay Detention Facility.

The staff includes a captain, three lieutenants, 11 sergeants, 126 deputies, and four classification deputies. Eighty percent of the staff is female. A female deputy must always accompany a male deputy on his rounds.

The Tactical Response area has equipment for ten deputies. This equipment includes tasers, rubber bullet guns, pepper spray guns, and other equipment. Fire Drills are held quarterly. A fire station is located next door to the facility.

The Medical Center is open 24 hours a day with a staff of 52. This includes 34 RNs, 12 LVNs, and six clerks. A doctor is on call. There are approximately 2,000 medical visits a month. Emergency medical services are available through a contract with Alvarado Hospital. There were 40 pregnant women on the day of the Grand Jury visit. Pregnant women are allowed to wear dresses rather than the required uniforms. After the baby is born, the staff tries to place the infant with relatives. If this is not possible, the infant will become a ward of the court.

Visitation days for inmates are Wednesdays and Fridays. The inmates are allowed two, half-hour visits a week. There are two visitation areas. One is a non-contact visiting area with glass between visitors and inmate. They communicate by telephone. The other visitor area is a very "child friendly" area for mothers to see their children based upon a court order or a counselor's recommendation. Even though the visiting area is "child friendly", a deputy is always present.

Because of the age of this facility and the constant use by the many inmates who go through this facility, it requires constant maintenance. There is deferred maintenance. The joke around the facility is "that the termites are holding up the walls." There are three maintenance personnel. The maintenance staff is overworked and the staff can only be reactive, so that many maintenance items are deferred. There is no preventive maintenance plan for this facility.

The Board of Supervisors is developing plans for a new women's detention center that is needed. The funding source has not been identified. It will cost approximately \$129,000,000, and the new facility will house between 1,200 to 1,500 female inmates.

FINDINGS

1. The facility requires constant maintenance because of its age and heavy use.
 2. There are three maintenance personnel.
 3. Many of the maintenance items are postponed because the maintenance personnel are unable to keep up with the workload.
 4. A preventive maintenance plan is lacking.
 5. The Board of Corrections has noted the facility is out of compliance with Title 15 Regarding dormitory and dayroom space.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-76:** Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.
- 01-77:** Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance.
- 01-78:** Department of General Services make a complete assessment of this facility and prepare a long term preventive maintenance plan.
- 01-79:** The Board of Supervisors should seek funding to build a modern women's detention facility.

East Mesa Otay Detention Facility

Date of visit: August 4, 2000

East Mesa Otay Detention Center is located approximately 20 miles from downtown San Diego. This facility is a medium security detention center that houses non-violent male inmates. There are 512 beds. On the day of the Grand Jury visit, there were 434 inmates. Of the 434 inmates, 344 were working and 90 were awaiting job placement.

The staff consists of a lieutenant, six sergeants, 77 deputy sheriffs, a counselor, and 12 other staff members. Fifteen deputy sheriffs are always on duty. There is a canine unit on site.

There are four dormitories divided down the middle with 64 beds on each side maintained by the inmates. The Grand Jury noticed that the books, magazines and board games in the dormitories were old and tattered. Inmates are allowed outside of their dormitories with minimal supervision.

Inmates wear wristbands with their personal information and those bands are colored-coded to denote their dormitory. The worker inmates wear tan or white uniforms, while those awaiting jobs are dressed in blue. White uniforms denote workers in food preparation, and tan uniforms denote workers in carpentry, painting, gardening, print shop, and other jobs. This helps the staff to identify inmates quickly.

When the inmates arrive at this facility, physicals and TB tests are scheduled to assure that the inmates can work. Kitchen workers are also screened for hepatitis and other infectious diseases. They have an orientation where the rules of the facility are explained in both English and Spanish. The rules also appear on the facility TV in both languages. They are expected to know the rules and abide by them. There is zero tolerance for infractions. Inmates who commit any infraction are transferred to a more secure facility with fewer privileges.

New detainees are screened by the placement office to discover their skills and previous occupations. Usually, an inmate can be assigned a job within five days. These jobs include food services, print shop, laundry, mattress shop, cabinet shop, landscape maintenance, carpentry crew, painting crew, construction crew and various other jobs.

The Food Service Center is impressive. This center supplies food to all sheriffs' detention facilities, Juvenile Hall, Girls' Rehabilitation Facility, Juvenile Ranch Facility, Camp Barrett, Camp West Fork, Polinsky Children's Center, and some Meals on Wheels programs. They produce 43,000 meals daily. They provide the inmates and staff with a standardized, fresh and wholesome daily menu for \$.62 per meal. Each inmate is allowed between 2,900 to 3,200 calories daily. Food Service provides special or restrictive diets for medical or religious reasons. Some consideration is given to cultural preferences in the food selections for the menu. The juvenile facilities have some comfort food added to their menu.

The center has 40 paid employees who work five days a week, eight hours a day to produce seven days worth of meals. The cooks are trained civilians. Cooking is scientifically done by machines under the supervision of the civilian employees. The center uses the most modern cook-chill technology. This provides for a longer shelf life. Most meat is steam cooked, chilled to 40 degrees, vacuum packed, sealed, and stored in walk-in refrigerators. This cooking method leads to a minimum of food shrinkage. There is little waste. When the food is delivered to the detention facilities, it is reheated to 165 degrees. Workers must wear gloves at all times. Inmates seal the processed

food and label the food. The label identifies the food and its final destination. The quality control system can identify any problem rapidly. Samples of each food batch are maintained. If at a later date, illness or disease is caused by the food, the center can identify the source of the contamination. In addition to daily cleaning, the kitchen is thoroughly cleaned every Friday and a massive cleaning occurs every six months. The kitchen operates from 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Workers are paid \$.50 daily and receive an \$8.00 credit weekly for their commissary needs. Supplies are purchased based upon a bid process, and the supplies are checked carefully against the order.

The Print Shop prints all forms used by the Sheriff's Office. It also does silk screening on shirts and mugs. Under supervision, the inmates continue to remodel much of this facility, landscape the grounds and paint the buildings. Some inmates work outside of this facility on various county projects. There is a barbershop manned by inmates. This assures a high standard of hygiene especially for the kitchen workers.

The inmates are given a four-month credit against their sentence. However, any infractions of the rules will cause the inmate to lose some or most of his credit. Each worker has a right to a two-hour contact visit weekly with his immediate family in a nice park-like setting.

Education classes for the inmates are well organized. The Sheriff's Office has a contract with Grossmont School District. This contract costs \$1,200,000 annually. Over \$600,000 is returned to the Sheriff's Office when ADA (average daily attendance) money is paid by the State of California. GED testing is available five days a week from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Since 1991, 847 inmates have finished the program. Classes are available daily. Five teachers work at this facility and some of the inmates assist in the classrooms. Other programs offered are AA, NA, Bible Study, and religious services of all denominations.

There are no mental health facilities; however, counseling is available from the time the inmate arrives until he is released. There appears to be a need for more counseling. The facility administration would like to enlarge the counseling program, which they feel is beneficial in the inmate's rehabilitation.

There is an Inmate Welfare Fund of approximately \$2,000,000 per year from all the detention facilities. This money is developed from profits from inmates' collect telephone calls and profits from the commissary. This money is used for various inmate activities and projects.

There is deferred maintenance at this facility. There is no preventive maintenance plan.

FINDINGS

1. The administration would like to increase the counseling program with additional counselors

2. Books, magazines and board games in the dormitories are old and in tatters.
 3. There is deferred maintenance.
 4. There is a preventive maintenance plan.
-

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-80:** Sheriff's Office increase the counseling program.
- 01-81:** Sheriff's Office East Mesa Otay Detention Facility administration periodically check the books, magazines and games for condition and replace them as needed.
- 01-82:** Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance .
- 01-83:** The Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.
- 01-84:** The Department of General Services make a complete assessment of this facility and prepare a long term preventive maintenance plan.
-

Descanso Detention Facility

Date of visit: December 8, 2000

Descanso Detention Facility is located in Alpine. This facility was built in 1960s on 5.2 acres.

The county has budgeted \$1,400,000 to renovate this facility which includes refurbishing the administrative building and dormitories with new plumbing, roofs, forced air heating and air conditioning. The inmates work on these renovations under supervision.

This is a medium security honor work camp for adult males in good health. Eighty percent of the inmates are classified as low risk. The Board of Correction rates this facility for 225 inmates. The court CAP is for 440. On the day of the Grand Jury visit, there were 208, including 60 INS detainees (undocumented aliens) who were housed separately under a contract with the county. Of the 148 inmates, there are 93 trustees who work many jobs onsite and offsite, including kitchen helpers, dormitory cleaners, ground cleaners, construction workers, landscaping workers for schools, freeways,

county buildings, and other projects. Since the Grand Jury visit, the Federal Government no longer houses INS detainees in this or any other county facility.

The average age of the inmates is 30. The demographics are 65% Hispanic, 15% African American, and the balance are Caucasian and Asian.

There are nine dormitories. Eight dormitories hold 32 men and one dormitory holds 45. This larger dormitory holds all the inmates who are attending school. Four dormitories have been completely renovated and the balance of the dormitories will be renovated within the next 12 months.

The sworn staff includes a lieutenant, five sergeants, and 59 deputy sheriffs, which include five women. There is a non-sworn staff of 15. The deputy sheriff who is the personnel manager screens the inmates for their skills and experience for jobs and work crews. Nurses screen the inmates to assure they are in good health and fit to work. They check for allergies to bee and other insect stings. The inmates are generally healthy and have no mental health issues. The nurses also screen inmates who will go to the Probation Department honor camp known as Camp West Fork. Crewmembers are paid \$.50 per day, and receive better food, discounts on commissary items, and more family visits.

There are educational opportunities for the inmates. Some of the classes and programs are AIM (drug education), AA and NA in Spanish and English, high school classes, GED, landscaping classes, computer literacy, ESL, basic education, AIDs awareness, anger management, domestic violence, parenting, community connections, HIV education, and other classes and programs.

There are two school buildings built approximately seven years ago. In 1999 - 2000, the school granted 81 high school diplomas and 81 GED certificates. The students attend school from 7:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Grossmont Unified School District provides a supervisor, two teachers and an instructional aide. They develop an individualized plan for each student. There are usually 30 to 40 students in a class. There is a computer lab with 20 computers. One teacher instructs computer literacy, ESL and GED classes from 7:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. There is a vocational class for landscaping with a certificate awarded upon completion. There is a greenhouse that grows plants for the facility. This class averages 11 to 12 pupils with a maximum of 17. There is also a construction vocational class with a certificate awarded upon completion. This class averages about 12 with a maximum of 15.

Bible Study classes are in English and Spanish, and religious services are offered for all denominations.

Family visitation is on the weekend. The regular inmates are allowed one-hour visits and the workers are allowed a three-hour visit.

The medical facility has five nurses. Two nurses are on duty 16 hours a day from 7:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. The nurses see an average of 640 inmates a month. A doctor visits once a week. The facility is equipped with EKG machines, defibrillators and other emergency equipment. Any medical emergency that can not handled at this facility is transported to Alvarado Hospital. Dental work is done at the George F. Bailey Detention Facility. The medical area is crowded. The county has plans to expand the present medical area.

The nurses stated that they need additional training in trauma because of the distance to the nearest emergency care facility. The nurses who have received certified training could return to the various sheriffs' detention facilities and train other nurses, especially those nurses in facilities located in rural areas.

There is deferred maintenance at this facility.

FINDINGS

1. The nurses need additional classes in trauma treatment.
 2. There is deferred maintenance.
 3. There is a preventive maintenance plan.
-

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-85:** Sheriff's Office develop a plan so that the nurses can receive additional trauma training.
- 01-86:** The nurses employed by the Sheriff's Office who receive trauma training provide training to other nurses, especially those in rural area.
- 01-87:** Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance.
- 01-88:** Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.
- 01-89:** Department of General Services make a complete assessment of this facility, and prepare a preventive maintenance plan.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S FACILITIES

Juvenile Hall

Date of visit: October 27, 2000

Juvenile Hall is located at 2801 Meadowlark Drive, San Diego. This facility is under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department. It is designed for the reception and temporary care of minors detained in accordance with Juvenile Court Law.

The original building was built in 1954. There have been several renovations including a new 30-bed addition.

This facility houses both male and female juveniles, who range in age from 8 to 18. The court has set a CAP of 537 wards. The Board of Corrections rates this facility for 365 juveniles for an ideal and safe operation. On the day of the Grand Jury visit, there were 357 male and 113 female wards.

The wait for a hearing is approximately three weeks, and usually, more time passes before their sentencing. Approximately one half of the wards are sentenced and are waiting for placement to foster homes, residential treatment programs, Juvenile Ranch Facilities, Girls' Rehabilitation Facility, Youth Correctional Center or California Youth Authority. The remainder are waiting for their hearings. The average stay is 26 days. Some juveniles are sentenced to a year or more while others remain at Juvenile Hall for their entire sentence.

There is a sworn staff of 324 with an additional non-sworn staff of 100. The staff can use OC Spray (pepper spray) if needed. It is used approximately 30 times a month. Normal staffing is a ratio of one to ten juveniles, and high risk wards are assigned more staff. The more dangerous juveniles have cell checks every 15 minutes and suicide risks are checked every 5 minutes.

The demographics are 37% Caucasian, 35% Hispanic, 17% African American, and 11% other.

Juvenile Hall has approximately 850 entering the system each month.

There are 12 living units. Each ward is placed in a living unit based upon placement criteria, such as age, physical size, gender, type of offense committed, and criminal history. The juveniles wear wristbands that identify them. They wear blue uniforms with tee shirts showing their living unit. Orange tee shirts are for those from a higher security living unit.

Many of the juveniles have drug and alcohol dependency problems and undergo detoxification before entering the facility.

All juveniles must attend school Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. The classes are located in the living units. There is a principal, two head teachers, 32 regular teachers, 40 teacher's aides, two special day class teachers, three resource specialists, and five office staff. The ratio is one teacher to a maximum of 20 students. There are usually 16 or 17 students to a teacher.

Each juvenile has an individual educational assessment plan and is taught based upon that plan. The high school provides all levels of basic education and advanced courses. There is a shortage of classroom space. The Grand Jury also noticed that the public address system was loud and disrupted the teaching activity.

In addition, there are classes in counseling, health services, personal responsibility, literacy and recreation. Classes in chemical dependency, anger management, parenting class, effective communication, value clarification, commitment to change, AIDS prevention, violence prevention, a fathers' group, gang prevention education, and other programs are offered on a regular basis.

Religious services are available. Catholic services are in Spanish and English. There is a chapel and chaplains for the various units. Family visitation is allowed twice monthly.

The recreational fields, in many areas, are shoddy, bare, and unsafe.

There is deferred maintenance at this facility.

There are 19 nurses and three doctors available. The Probation Department has a contract with Sharp Memorial Hospital for any major medical problem. The Mental Health Unit has a staff of 16, which includes psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers and many interns. Dental services are provided weekly. The staff stated that there were not enough rooms for confidential mental health interviews. There were five pregnant juveniles.

The juveniles complained about the bland taste of the food, which many refused to eat. They wanted a spicier menu.

A new Juvenile Hall facility is being built in East Mesa Otay area of San Diego County for approximately \$37,000,000. It should be completed for occupancy in 2004.

FINDINGS

1. There is a need for additional classrooms.
2. The recreation fields in many areas, are shoddy and need better care.
3. There are not enough rooms for mental health interviews.

4. The juveniles complained about the food.
 5. The public address system was loud and created a disruption in the classrooms.
 6. There is deferred maintenance.
 7. There is a preventive maintenance plan.
-

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-90:** Board of Supervisors obtain funding to build more classrooms.
- 01-91:** Department of General Services renovate the recreation fields to make them safe.
- 01-92:** Juvenile Hall administration of the Probation Department provide private rooms for mental health interviews.
- 01-93:** The Sheriff's Office Dietitian develop a menu that might be more appealing to the juveniles.
- 01-94:** Juvenile Hall administration of the Probation Department develop a plan which would make the public address system less disruptive in the classroom.
- 01-95:** Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance.
- 01-96:** Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.
- 01-97:** The Department of General Services make a complete assessment of this facility and prepare a preventive maintenance plan.

Girls' Rehabilitation Facility

Date of visit: November 9, 2000

The Girls' Rehabilitation Facility is in San Diego on the same site as Juvenile Hall.

The facility has 33 beds. Twenty of the beds are located in the new building, and the doors are unlocked. Ten beds are in an older section of Juvenile Hall with locked doors. Two of the wards live at home and six reside in Juvenile Hall. They attend the afternoon program which includes drug relapse treatment.

This facility has a highly structured and intensive program for girls from ages 11 to 18. The Juvenile Court has placed these wards in this facility in an effort to modify their behavior. This program is called "Breaking Cycles". The time spent in the program is usually 150 to 365 days. There is a waiting list for juveniles who would like to participate in this program. They remain at Juvenile Hall until space becomes available.

The Breaking Cycles Assessment Team assesses each ward within 21 days of commitment. They assess the ward's mental health, medical condition, education, drug and alcohol history. An individual plan is developed from their personal history.

A Review Board consisting of a supervisor and counselor meet with the ward every five weeks to determine her progress. The ward earns privileges, such as visits to a hair salon or a theater in town for good behavior and adherence to her plan.

The demographics of the juveniles were 58% Hispanic, 21% Caucasian, and 21% African American.

The girls must attend school. There are two teachers and two aides from the County Office of Education. The curriculum consists of math, language arts, physical education, social studies, and science. Many volunteers and tutors are working individually with each ward to improve the ward's reading proficiency by at least two grade levels.

The diverse programs and activities enhance the overall mental and physical well being of the wards. Programs and classes include chemical dependency, parent education, anger management, alcohol and drug counseling, individual counseling, relapse prevention program, African American writer's program, team building, mother and child bonding, Developing Our Lives group, family counseling, Teen Smart/Women's Health Issues group, dorm council/team leadership group, running program, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), leadership class, book club, Christian Science education, Catholic Services, Aztec Dance Program, pet-assisted therapy, recycling program, Planned Parenthood, conflict/mediation process group, NA, Girls YMCA Reading Literacy Program, tutoring, independent living skills/job readiness program, San Diego Youth at Work, occupational training services, Next Step School to Career Program, Girls are Great, Transition of Wards Embracing Recovery, and other programs.

The staff of 18 includes a supervising probation officer, 12 probation officers, three student workers, a records clerk, a sewing room advisor, a psychologist, interns on an intermittent basis, two teachers, and two aides. Many volunteers from outside agencies, non-profit groups, and professionals are involved in these programs.

Parents or guardians are notified 30 days prior to the release of the ward. This allows them time to prepare for the child's return. The Probation Department has a follow-up program for these juveniles after their release.

All medical services are rendered at Juvenile Hall. There is a psychologist assigned full time, and a psychiatrist assigned part time. Should any problems occur, additional psychological staff is available from Juvenile Hall. An individual therapist is assigned to each ward. Thirteen of the wards were receiving psychotropic medications.

There were no pregnant juveniles at the time of the Grand Jury visit. However, a bonding program is available for mother and child.

Only parents and legal guardians are allowed contact visits.

The wards main complaint was the food. They stated the food was bland. The Grand Jury had lunch with the wards, and sampled the food. The meal consisted of a tomato-based soup that tasted bland, sandwich of bologna on white bread, soggy green beans, a small apple, and a delicious cookie. The wards did not eat all of their food.

There was good rapport between wards and staff. The Girls' Rehabilitation Facility has an excellent program. There is a waiting list for entry into the program.

There is deferred maintenance at this facility. There is no preventive maintenance plan.

FINDINGS

1. There is a waiting list for wards' to enter the program.
 2. The facility has an excellent program.
 3. The wards did not like most of the food.
 4. There is deferred maintenance.
 5. There is a preventive maintenance plan.
-

RECOMMENDATIONS

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|----------------|---|
| 01-98: | Probation Department expand the Girls' Rehabilitation Facility to accommodate more wards. |
| 01-99: | Sheriff's Office dietitian develop tastier menus that are more appealing to teenagers. |
| 01-100: | Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance. |

- 01-101:** Department of General Services review the maintenance needs to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.
- 01-102:** Department of General Services makes a complete assessment and prepare a long term preventive maintenance plan.
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Camp Barrett

Date of visit: October 20, 2000

Camp Barrett is located in Jamul and operated by the Probation Department. It is known as The Youth Correctional Center. It opened in January 1997 and is a secure facility located on seven acres around Lake Barrett.

This camp is for male offenders who commit serious crimes. They are older juveniles between the ages of 16 to 19. The wards are committed for sentences ranging from 270 to 540 days. The Probation Department takes away a third of the juvenile's sentence up front. If the ward creates problems, time is added to his sentence. These juveniles would normally be sentenced to the California Youth Authority (CYA). The county must pay the State for commitments to CYA. By keeping these juveniles at Camp Barrett, the county saves money, and they may have a better chance of rehabilitation.

The maximum number of juveniles is 96. On the day of the Grand Jury visitation, the population was 88.

These young men are housed in individual cottages, which hold two dormitories with a central area between them. Bathrooms are next to the sleeping areas. The living quarters were neat and clean. Wards are responsible for cleaning their own dormitories. The bathrooms were immaculate.

Each dormitory is divided into teams of six to eight juveniles. Each team has a team leader who meets with the staff (conflict managers) and brings complaints from their group for possible resolution. Each team meets with a psychologist weekly. There are 13 telephones available to the juveniles to make collect calls.

The demographics are 60% Hispanic, 20% African American, 20% Caucasian and others.

The emphasis at the camp is on structure. Each ward signs a contract agreeing to abide by the rules. If any rules are broken, the juvenile can be returned to court for reassignment, and many are sent to the CYA.

Juveniles go to school for a week and work for a week. Everyone must attend school. The San Diego County Office of Education runs the school program. They can work on their high school education and receive a diploma or work toward a GED. Three classrooms have two computers and one classroom has a single computer. There is a computer lab, but it was not being used, as the ADA (average daily attendance) does not support an additional teacher. The camp superintendent stated that there is need for a vocational component in the general education program to better prepare the juveniles in a skill or craft.

There are special classes in substance abuse education, anger management, conflict resolution, communication skills, drug dependency, CPR, first aid, confidence challenge, fathering skills, life skills, career guidance, job searching skills and other classes.

The juveniles are sent out into the community in work crews. During the time the juveniles are working, they are paid \$.65 a day.

Approximately 89 percent complete the rehabilitation process.

Juveniles attend an aftercare program 30 days before release. The aftercare probation officer and the camp psychologist work to prepare the juvenile for his release. This program is aimed to help the juvenile enter the outside world. The juvenile receives help obtaining a job, entering an AA and or a NA program and other general needs.

Study halls, various classes, and programs are conducted at night to keep television viewing to a minimum. The circulating library is adequate with a variety of books and magazines. Exercise is both organized and individual. Religious services are available. Parents, grandparents, and siblings under the age of 12 are allowed to visit on Sundays. If the juvenile is an expectant father, the camp arranges time for the expectant mother to visit.

Medical assistance is available six days a week. The California Forensic Medical Group provides medical care for the camp. A nurse is on duty 14 hours daily and a doctor is available weekly. If an emergency occurs, the juvenile is taken to the nearest medical facility. They are taken to Juvenile Hall for any dental needs. Psychiatrists and psychologists are at the camp on a weekly basis. Nurses dispense psychotropic medications to approximately 20 percent of the wards.

Sworn staff consists of 75 probation officers. The probation officers are authorized to use pepper spray when needed.

Overall, the camp is a very positive experience for the juveniles. They are learning another type of behavior that will help them when they reenter society.

On the day of the Grand Jury visit, part of the camp was set aside for 164 INS detainees that were separate from the rest of the camp. The County received

remuneration from the Federal Government for their housing. Since the Grand Jury visit, the INS detainees no longer reside in this camp or at any other county facility.

There is deferred maintenance.

FINDINGS

1. There is no vocational component in the education program.
 2. The computer lab is not being used.
 3. There are few computers in the classrooms.
 4. There are 88 juveniles in the camp.
 5. The camp has a bed capacity of 260 since the INS detainees have left.
 6. There is deferred maintenance.
 7. There is a preventive maintenance plan.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

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|----------------|---|
| 01-103: | Probation Department and County Office of Education investigate the feasibility of a vocational program at this facility. |
| 01-104: | Probation Department provide more computers in the classrooms. Perhaps, the computers in the computer lab could be installed in the classrooms. |
| 01-105: | Probation Department transfer more juveniles to this facility since the camp is under utilized with the departure of the INS detainees. |
| 01-106: | Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance. |
| 01-107: | Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed. |
| 01-108: | Department of General Services make a complete assessment of this facility and prepare a long-term preventive maintenance plan. |

Juvenile Ranch Facility

Date of visit: December 1, 2000

The Juvenile Ranch Facility, also known as Rancho del Campo and Rancho del Rayo is located in Campo.

This is a minimum-security juvenile facility under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department which houses male wards from the ages of 12 to 18. The Board of Corrections rates this facility for a 250 bed capacity. The current population is approximately 175. Eighty to 85 percent of the wards are Hispanic. They are housed in five dormitories. The physical condition of this facility varies, and there is deferred maintenance. Most of the buildings were built before the 1940s. It was originally an Army Cavalry Camp and was used for prisoners of war during World War II.

The four distinct programs at this facility are the Short Term Offenders Program (STOP), the Youth Correctional Center orientation for Camp Barrett, programs for the mainstream dormitories, and programs for the substance abuse dormitories.

Campo 1 Dormitory provides a structured program for wards from ages 12 to 18 for an eight to ten week program to modify their behavior. These wards have no history of substance abuse. The program consists of team building, education with emphasis on literacy, anger management, drug dependency, taking personal responsibility for behavior, commitment to change, organized recreation, and physical conditioning.

Campo 2 Dormitory provides the STOP program that is generally designated for first time offenders who are sentenced from seven to 30 days. The usual stay is 25 to 30 days. It is a highly structured, regimented, program which includes physical conditioning, work experience, school, chemical dependency classes, and crisis counseling.

Campo 3 Dormitory is the structured orientation program for the Youth Correction Center (Camp Barrett). Wards are in the program for six weeks before being transferred to Camp Barrett to complete their sentences. These wards are older (16 to 18) and are the more serious offenders. They are sentenced to terms of up to 270 days. They must successfully complete this program before being transferred to Camp Barrett. The orientation includes 16 hours of anger management, 36 hours of chemical abuse information, recreation, physical conditioning, education with emphasis on literacy, and making fly traps with collaboration of the Department of Agriculture.

Del Rayo 1 Dormitory was built in the early 1980s and houses wards with a history of substance abuse. The ages of these juveniles are between 12 and 16. There were 47 in this dormitory. The average stay is 14 weeks. The program consists of substance abuse counseling, anger management classes, community service, AIDS education, AA and NA meetings, relapse program, and inmate speakers from Donovan State Prison.

Del Rayo 2 Dormitory was also built in the early 1980s and houses those juveniles with an extensive history of substance abuse. The ages of these wards are between 16 and 18. There were 47 wards in this dormitory. The average stay is 14 weeks. Program components include ROP, landscaping classes, kitchen crew work experience, substance abuse counseling, AA and NA meetings, AIDS education, commitment to change, and relapse program.

All of the dormitories have telephones for the wards to make collect calls. This facility is an open campus with no locked doors. There were 70 escapes last year. There is zero tolerance for violence. If a ward acts out in any violent manner, he is transported to Juvenile Hall.

All wards must attend school. The San Diego County Office of Education provides the educational staff. There are a head teacher, two special education teachers, 12 classroom teachers, five English Language Development teachers, and an instructional/teacher's aide for each teacher. Three of the teachers are fluent in Spanish and one in Vietnamese.

Each ward has an individualized learning plan based upon a battery of assessment tests. They attend school from 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and have study hall from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. The curriculum consists of social studies, literacy/English language development, language arts, mathematics, physical and life sciences, physical education, and computer sciences. There are 15 classrooms. The ward can work toward his GED or high school diploma. Some staff feel there should be more vocational programs offered. After dinner, the ward has free time until 8:30 p.m.

The probation staff is composed of a superintendent, six supervisors, 15 senior probation officers, 21 probation officers I, and 50 probation officers II. Approximately 25 percent of the staff are women. Each officer carries a pepper spray canister. Pepper spray is used approximately 25 times during the year. Some staff stated that there should be some lockup cells to control the disruptive juveniles.

Medical services are contracted with California Forensics. A nurse is on duty from 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. A doctor is available twice a week. When more medical care or any dental care is needed, the ward is transported to Juvenile Hall. However, a juvenile can go to a private dentist. Psychological staff is on duty four days a week. Eleven to 16 percent of the wards are on psychotropic medications. A psychologist or mental health professional is assigned to each dormitory.

There is no indoor recreation facility. The winters are cold (25 degrees) and the summers are hot (over 100 degrees). This variation limits outdoor recreation activities. The Optimists Club built a swimming pool in 1972, and the wards can use it during the summer months.

Visitations are on Sundays from 12:00 noon to 3:00 p.m. Only parents, legal guardians, and grandparents are allowed to visit.

One of the basketball courts and all of the volleyball courts have uneven asphalt that is cracking. There is deferred maintenance at this facility.

FINDINGS

1. Wards have limited physical exercise because of the extreme climate in this area.
 2. There is no indoor recreation facility.
 3. Volleyball courts have cracked, and uneven asphalt.
 4. One of the outdoor basketball courts has cracked, and uneven asphalt.
 5. There are no lockup cells.
 6. There are few vocational classes.
 7. There is deferred maintenance.
 8. There is a preventive maintenance plan.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-109:** Probation Department develop a plan (e.g., building an indoor recreation facility) to provide wards more physical exercise, taking into consideration the extreme climate in the area.
- 01-110:** Department of General Services renovate the volleyball courts.
- 01-111:** Department of General Services renovate the basketball court.
- 01-112:** Probation Department consider having a few lockup cells for the control of disruptive wards.
- 01-113:** Probation Department and the County Office of Education investigate the possibility of some additional vocational classes.
- 01-114:** Department of General Services review and continue with the current maintenance.

- 01-115:** Department of General Services review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more maintenance personnel are needed.
- 01-116:** Department of General Services make a complete assessment of this facility and prepare a preventive maintenance plan.
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Camp West Fork

Date of visit: September 13, 2000

Camp West Fork is located in Warner Springs and is an honor camp. It was built in the 1960s on land leased from the Federal Government for \$2,000 per year.

This facility is a minimum-security honor work camp under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department. An honor camp allows the inmates to roam freely about the facility with few restrictions after their work is completed. There are no fences around this camp or locks on the dormitory doors. There is zero tolerance for violence or breaking any of the camp rules. If an inmate violates this trust, he is transported to the Sheriff's Central Detention Facility in downtown San Diego.

The maximum capacity of this facility is 239 inmates. On the day of the Grand Jury visit, there were 106. The number of inmates is determined by those inmates sent to the camp by the Sheriff's Office. They are screened by the sheriff's deputies and nurses at the Descanso Detention Facility. The inmate is selected for being a low escape risk, or a non-violent offender who is physically healthy with no psychological problems. They stay in the camp for three to four months. The ages of the inmates are between 18 and 25.

All inmates must work and are assigned to a work crew. There are six work crews that have up to 18 inmates plus the crew supervisor. The average crew is between 10 to 13. They are assigned to various projects such as clearing firebreaks, cleaning drainage ditches, roadside cleanup, cleaning areas for the water districts, churches, school districts, city projects, park and recreation, and various other projects. The Probation Department only contracts with public agencies and non-profit organizations and charges \$364.00 per crew per day. The money is retained by the Probation Department for other programs.

The crews work six days a week and occasionally on Sunday. Only hand tools are used as no power tools are allowed. The agencies are pleased with the work crews, as it is less expensive for them to hire these crews than to pay for outside private contractors. The inmates do most of the work in the camp including helping in the kitchen, dormitory clean up, maintenance, work in the tool shed, and work on the grounds.

With the exception of bread, which is purchased commercially, food is sent from the Sheriff's East Mesa Otay Detention Facility. The kitchen staff has 12 to 13 inmates

assisting with kitchen duties. Road crews have sack lunches, and in the winter, hot soup and coffee are available. Drinking water is always available. The inmates earn between \$.65 to \$1.05 per day.

The inmates are housed in eight dormitories, although on the day of the Grand Jury visit, only seven dormitories were being used. Each dormitory can hold between 36 to 46 inmates. The dormitories are unlocked. This is the only facility where irons and ironing boards are available in the dormitories. The inmates can wash their own clothes and hang them outside on the clotheslines. No officers stay in the dormitories. During the day, the officers count the inmates every two hours. At night they make bed checks every hour. Ten telephones are available for the inmates.

Several instructional programs are available. A substance abuse program is given to the inmate the last week before being released. The camp provides a literacy class, a domestic violence class, NA and AA classes, a hobby shop, life skill class, and other classes.

The inmates may visit with parents, spouse and children on Sundays from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. in a very peaceful visitor's area. No siblings are allowed.

A nurse is on duty from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. daily. A doctor visits the camp one day a week. The Probation Department contracts with a local dentist for any dental needs.

A chaplain conducts Sunday night religious services for English-speaking inmates and another individual conducts religious services for the Spanish-speaking inmates.

There are 36 sworn probation officers. They work seven days on duty and seven days off. On their days off, the officers may stay in camp in one of the 11 rooms provided in the staff headquarters.

The officers carry pepper spray that is seldom used. Fire drills are on Sundays.

The crew trucks cost \$80,000 with air-conditioning and a bathroom. Four trucks need replacement. The Probation Department is considering the purchase of two 13-passenger vans with a toilet trailer at a less expensive price to replace the crew trucks.

Because of the remote location of Camp West Fork, and the declining number of inmates, it is an expensive facility to run. The Board of Supervisors has decided to close this camp by May, 2001. The agencies that use the work crews voiced opposition to the camp closure.

FINDINGS

1. Camp West Fork is remote and is expensive to run.

2. The work done by the work crews is beneficial to the community and profitable to the county.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-117:** Probation Department continue to provide the work crew program at another site.

CHILDREN'S SHELTER

A.B. & Jessie Polinsky Children's Center

Date of visit: September 6, 2000

The A.B. & Jessie Polinsky Children's Center (hereinafter referred to as the Center) is located in San Diego on ten acres of land donated by the county. This Center opened in 1994 at a cost of 13 million dollars, and contains 90,000 square feet. The Center is named for the largest contributors, A.B. and Jessie Polinsky.

The Center is a 24-hour, temporary, emergency shelter for children who must be separated from their families for their own safety, or whose parents for one reason or another cannot provide for their care. It provides services for children from infants to teenagers. Many of these children have been physically, sexually, or emotionally abused. Some children have been medically neglected or are temporarily or permanently without a parent or a guardian. The primary purpose of the Center is to provide immediate shelter for children at risk and to evaluate the child's needs so counselors may assist in the child's future plans. This may mean the child returns to his or her own home, a relative's home, a foster home, a foster family agency home or a group home. At the time of the Grand Jury visit, there were 125 children awaiting placement.

This facility was built with funds raised exclusively from private donations under the auspices of the Child Abuse Prevention Foundation. The County Health and Human Services Agency maintains and operates the Center through an operating agreement with the Child Abuse Prevention Foundation, which manages an endowment to provide support for the Center. The agreement provides that the County and the Child Abuse Prevention Foundation establish a Board of Trustees called the A.B. & Jessie Polinsky Children's Board of Trustees. They review the Center's operation and act as a liaison between the County and the Child Abuse Prevention Foundation. The Board of Trustees also makes recommendations to the Board of Supervisors.

The Center has seven cottages, a gym, a school, a cafeteria, and recreational facilities. It was designed to house 130 or 160 children depending upon staffing. Food is provided for the Center from the Sheriff's East Mesa Otay Detention Facility. The optimum number of children at the Center is 178. On the day of the Grand Jury visit, there were 180. It has housed as many as 285, and there is no court CAP. There is a chronic problem of overcrowding. Former Grand Juries have raised this overcrowding issue several times. The stay for a child can be as short as two hours or as long as several months before the child is returned home or placed outside the home. Social workers take charge of the children's cases after the court places them at this Center.

There is a permanent staff of 250. Temporary staff is hired as needed. Permanent staff wear dark green vests and temporary staff wear teal green vests. All employees are called Mr. or Ms. with their first names. The Center depends on approximately 600 volunteers who help out where needed. In the more severe cases, which account for approximately 20 percent of the children, there is a ratio of one staff member to one child.

There are two psychiatrists and several psychologists on staff. Many of the children have significant mental health problems, and 25 percent take psychotropic drugs. Children with severe mental problems are sent to the County's Health Psychiatric Facility.

A doctor is available daily and nurses are on duty 24 hours. All children's immunizations are kept current. It was reported that poor prenatal and postnatal care, parental abuse, and other forms of abuse cause the children to be 50 to 60 percent below normal in development.

All children from ages six to 18 must attend school. Some vocational training is offered. Some of the teenagers tutor the younger children, which adds to the teenager's self-esteem. Peer counseling is also used at the Center. Supervised parental visitations are allowed. The parents are required to have some training prior to visiting their children. Often, many visits by the parents are required before the child is returned home. If inappropriate behavior is observed by the staff, the parental visit is terminated.

Twenty children escaped from the Center last year. The staff does not search for those children over the age of 14. The court deals with the child when apprehended. The staff suggested an expanded computer program to assist in the assessment and tracking of the wards.

The Grand Jury noted that some of the cribs were too large for the door openings that may cause a problem in any emergency. The staff indicated that they were going to address this problem. Cribs were located all over the nursery and in the hallway. There is no separate housing for children with medical problems.

The greatest need to reduce overcrowding is the placement of children in a foster care setting. This would immediately provide beds at the center. Foster parents are paid between \$300 to \$1,000 per month, depending upon the severity of the child's problems.

The Grand Jury was favorably impressed with the Center. It is well run, clean, and staff appears to be totally committed to the welfare of their wards. Overcrowding continues to be a major problem and concern.

FINDINGS

1. Should an emergency arise, some cribs in the nursery are too large to go through the doors.
2. The cribs were located all over the nursery and in the hallway. The nursery was disorganized.
3. An expanded computer program for the assessment and tracking of wards was suggested by the staff.
4. There is no separate housing for children with medical problems.
5. The Center continues to be overcrowded.
6. Foster parents are paid between \$300 to \$1,000 per month.
7. There are not enough foster parents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-118:** Center provide smaller cribs or larger door frames in the nursery.
- 01-119:** Center provide a proper nursery for infants.
- 01-120:** Center install an expanded computer program for the assessment and tracking of wards.
- 01-121:** Center provide a separate location for children with medical health problems.
- 01-122:** Health and Human Services Agency develop a plan to relieve the overcrowding and make these recommendations to the Board of Supervisors.

- 01-123:** Health and Human Services Agency look into the possibility of increasing payments to foster parents. This may increase the number of foster parents and relieve the over-crowding at the Center.
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HOLDING CELLS

The Committee inspected all of the police departments holding cells in the various cities, and in various sheriffs' substations. All were acceptable with the exception of the City of Escondido.

Escondido Holding Cells

Date of visit: January 31, 2001; second visit May 17, 2000

The Grand Jury visited the Escondido Holding Cells on January 31, 2001. The Escondido Police Department has two booking cells, a cell for persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Two holding cells for females, and two holding cells for men are both equipped with a toilet-washbasin combination. Juveniles are taken to a separate place in the Watch Sergeant's area. There are no TV or sound monitors in the holding cells. There are monitors in an area outside of the holding cells where they process the prisoners. The police use these holding cells to secure the prisoners while interviewing them, reviewing the charges, and processing them.

FINDINGS

1. There are no TV or sound monitors in the holding cells.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

- 01-124:** Police Department install a TV and or a sound monitor in each of the holding cells.
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REQUIREMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS

The California Penal Code §933(c) requires any public agency which the grand jury has reviewed, and about which it has issued a final report, to comment to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the agency. *Such comments shall be submitted no later than 90 days after the grand jury submits its report to the public agency.* Also, every ELECTED

county officer or agency head for which the grand jury has responsibility shall comment on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of that county officer or agency head, as well as any agency or agencies which that officer or agency head supervises or controls. *Such comment shall be made within 60 days to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court with an information copy sent to the Board of Supervisors.*

Furthermore, California Penal Code §933.05(a), (b), (c), details, as follows, the manner in which such comment(s) are to be made:

- (a) As to each grand jury finding, the responding person or entity shall indicate one of the following:
 - (1) The respondent agrees with the finding
 - (2) The respondent disagrees wholly or partially with the finding, in which case the response shall specify the portion of the finding that is disputed and shall include an explanation of the reasons therefor.
- (b) As to each grand jury recommendation, the responding person or entity shall report one of the following actions:
 - (1) The recommendation has been implemented, with a summary regarding the implemented action.
 - (2) The recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future, with a time frame for implementation.
 - (3) The recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation and the scope and parameters of an analysis or study, and a time frame for the matter to be prepared for discussion by the officer or head of the agency or department being investigated or reviewed, including the governing body of the public agency when applicable. This time frame shall not exceed six months from the date of publication of the grand jury report.
 - (4) The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable, with an explanation therefor.
- (c) If a finding or recommendation of the grand jury addresses budgetary or personnel matters of a county agency or department headed by an elected officer, both the agency or department head and the Board of Supervisors shall respond if requested by the grand jury, but the response of the Board of Supervisors shall address only those budgetary or personnel matters over which it has some decision making authority. The response of the elected agency or department head shall address all aspects of the findings or recommendations affecting his or her agency or department.

Comments to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court in compliance with the Penal Code §933.05 are required from the:

San Diego County Sheriff

**Recommendations: 01-60, 01-61, 01-67,
01-68, 01-69, 01-80,
01-81, 01-85, 01-86
01-93 and 01-99**

Chief Probation Officer

**Recommendations: 01-92, 01-94, 01-98,
01-103, 01-104, 01-105,
01-109, 01-112 and
01-117**

**Director, San Diego
County General Services**

**Recommendations: 01-55, 01-56, 01-57,
01-58, 01-59, 01-62,
01-63, 01-64, 01-65,
01-66, 01-70, 01-71,
01-72, 01-73, 01-74,
01-75, 01-76, 01-77,
01-78, 01-82, 01-83,
01-84, 01-87, 01-88,
01-89, 01-91, 01-95
01-96, 01-97, 01-100
01-101, 01-102, 01-106,
01-107, 01-108, 01-110,
01-111, 01-114, 01-115
and 01-116**

**San Diego County Office
Of Education**

Recommendations: 01-103 and 01-113

**Chief Administrative Officer
County of San Diego**

**Recommendations: 01-55, 01-56, 01-57,
01-58, 01-59, 01-62
01-63, 01-64, 01-65,
01-66, 01-68, 01-70,
01-71, 01-72, 01-73,
01-74, 01-75, 01-77,
01-78, 01-79, 01-80,
01-82, 01-83, 01-84,
01-85, 01-87, 01-88,
01-89, 01-90, 01-91,
01-95, 01-96, 01-97,
01-98, 01-100, 01-101,
01-102, 01-103, 01-104,
01-106, 01-107, 01-108,
01-109, 01-110, 01-111,
01-113, 01-114, 01-115,
01-116, 01-122 and
01-123**

**San Diego County Board
of Supervisors**

**Recommendations: 01-55, 01-56, 01-57,
01-58, 01-59, 01-62
01-63, 01-64, 01-65,
01-66, 01-68, 01-70,
01-71, 01-72, 01-73,
01-74, 01-75, 01-77,
01-78, 01-79, 01-80,
01-82, 01-83, 01-84,
01-85, 01-87, 01-88,
01-89, 01-90, 01-91,
01-95, 01-96, 01-97,
01-98, 01-100, 01-101,
01-102, 01-103, 01-104,
01-106, 01-107, 01-108,
01-109, 01-110, 01-111,
01-113, 01-114, 01-115,
01-116, 01-122 and
01-123**

**Director, Health and Human
Services Agency**

Recommendations: 01-122 and 01-123

**Chief of Police
City of Escondido**

Recommendation: 01-124

Escondido City Council

Recommendation: 01-124